Beauty and Bargains

Dress Goods continue to be the piece de resistance of Dry Goods. Our Dress Goods business is like a Niagara torrent, the main movement is deep and strong, and as it moves it is jeweled with a brilliant spray that sheds over all a changing beauty.

INDIA SILKS. They make the beauty. We make the

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FIGURED FAVORITES

Reduced to {790

On the Counter Monday Morning. No Reserves. A Rare Chance.

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FOR SALE OR RENT,

Cheaper Than Any Place in the City.

Tuning, Repairing, Moving. Work guaranteed. Storage with insurance.

D. H. BALDWIN&CO

95, 97 & 99 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis.

A GREAT DEAL OF INGENUITY is expended now-a-days in designs for picture frames that will be appropriate to the picture framed. We have some new specimens, three pictures in each

H. LIEBER & CO., ART EMPORIUM,

33 South Meridian St.

NEW BOOKS

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY, for Young People. UP AND DOWN THE BROOKS. By Mary E. Bam-CLEOPATRA. Rider Haggard, 25c. LACE. A Romance of Berlin. By Paul Lindau, 50c.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO. 16 & 18 West Washington St.

GATES BLENDED JAVA COFFEE

Is the Cream of all the Package Coffees. For sale by leading grocers. We ask you to try it.

PACKED BY A. B. GATES&CO INDIANAPOLIS.

· THE

[Established 1853.]

FOR THE WEEK:

Best Ginghams, 6c. Pure Silk Mitts, 12 1-2c.

More Hosiery at half price. 45-inch Hemstitched Flouncings, 69c. Embroidered Chambray Robes, \$1.69.

Batiste and Satine Robes, \$2.19.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES,

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

The Railroad Assessments. The State Board of Equalization was in executive session yesterday, fixing the assessments of various railroads. Several of the roads operating within the State have not yet petitioned the board to have their assessments reduced, but they are expected to appear this week. Saturday will be the last day upon which companies will be given a hearing. The board hopes to almost complete its work this week.

Meeting with Success.

The Athletic Park project, recently put on foot by the Young Men's Christian Association, has met with success. Yesterday the lease on the land east of the city, which has been chosen as a site, was closed. The subscription list already reaches in the neighborhood of \$3,500.

Will Be Taken to Toledo. An order for the removal of O. C. Smith from this State to Toledo, O., where he has been indicted in the United States Court on a charge of embezzling valuable letters from the mails, was granted yesterday.

FURNITURE at Wm L. Elder's.

READY TO PUT THEM IN USE

Owners of School Book Manuscripts Offer Them to the State on Royalty.

As No Bonds Were Submitted the Proposals Not Considered-Bids of Two Companies Presented to the Text-Book Commission.

The State Board of Education, sitting as a text-book commission, met in the rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of opening the second installment of bids to furnish text-books for the common schools of the State. Nearly all the large school-book publishing-houses in the country were represented by their agents, but the majority of them were there to watch affairs rather than to offer bids. While the commissioners were waiting to begin business the agents gathered in groups in the rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and talked of the impossibility of furnishing standard

books under the law. At the meeting a month ago, A. S. Barnes & Co., alone, submitted a proposition that in any degree approached the requirements of the law, and it was supposed they would perfect their bid this time. Their agent, Mr. Smith, came to the rooms an hour before the board met, and smilingly announced that his principals would not bid, as upon consideration they had reached the conclusion that first-class books could not be furnished at the prices fixed by the act.

When the commission was finally called to order by the Superintendent of Puplic Instruction, Mr. La Follette, several persons placed before Superintendent Jones, the secretary of the board, a huge pile of bids, manuscripts and copies of books. The minutes of the previous meeting were then hurriedly read, after which Superintendent Jones was instructed to see what the prop-ositions before him were. With a big pair of shears he began to cut open the envel-opes, and the members of the commission opes, and the members of the commission waited expectantly. The first communication was from W. F. L. Sanders, of Cambridge City, Wayne county. In it he, Sanders, proposed to furnish to the State the manuscript of an advanced grammar, known as "The English Sentence," of which he is the author, provided the State would allow him a royalty of one cent on each book put into the common schools. He proposed to deliver to the State the copyright on the book, and allow the commission to make such arrangements for its publication as might be advisable. In submitting his proposition, however, Mr. Sanders had not complied with the law, in that he had not submitted any bond. The communication was laid aside without any comment.

that he had not submitted any bond. The communication was laid aside without any comment.

Proposition No. 2 was from Ralph St. John Perry, of Indianapolis, who agreed to compile a work on physiology, and make the State owner of the copyright for a reasonable royalty on each book placed in the common schools. He did not state how much royalty would be required, but he gave hispledge that the work should be standard in character, and would treat of the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system. No bond was submitted, and the communication was laid aside without being discussed. The third proposition was also one to furnish manuscript. It was from John Carroll, of Chicago, and agreed to turn over to the State the comblete manuscript of "Carroll's New English Grammar" in case a royalty of five cents on each book sold was paid. Mr. Carroll also stated that he had a complete set of electrotypes, which he would allow the State to use free of charge. He said the books could be made for eighteen and sold for twenty-five cents. If the commission desired he would prepare a primary grammar. Superintendent Jones again announced that there was no bond accompanying the proposition, and Governor Hovey took occasion to remark that it would be well to ascertain whether or not a bond accompanied a bid before it was opened. The fourth proposition was from N. D. Magan, of St. Louis, who agreed to assign the manuscript of a graded method of English Grammar for a royalty of one cent on each copy sold. No bond accompanied the communication. Proposition was from M. D. Magan, of St. Louis, who agreed to assign the manuscript of a graded method of English Grammar for a royalty of one cent on each copy sold. No bond accompanied the communication. Proposition was from M. D. Magan, of St. Louis, who agreed to make the communication on the Bowen-Merrill, Company, of this city, was the first one in proper form, being accompanied by a bond, with resident free-hold security, and approved by the Governor. The proposition was to sell the Ind

The eighth bid was submitted by the Indiana School-book Publishing Company, just organized for the purpose of publishing text-books for the State. The company is composed of Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute, who is president; Edward Hawkins, of Indianapolis, secretary; William Fleming and Robert C. Bell, of Fort Wayne; William Heilman, E. P. Huston and D. J. Mackey, of Evansville, and James Murdock, of Michigan City. It claims to have a capital stock of \$900,000, and some sort of an arrangement with the Standard Publishing Company of St. Louis by which some old copyrights held by that company are to be used. It was proposed to furnish a full line of text-books with the exception of histories and grammars, and if a third advertisement for the books excepted was made the company would probably be able to furnish them also. The bid was in the form required by the statute, and accompanied by a bond approved by the Governor. The proposition was to supply the following common-school text-books at the prices given:

First Reader, Indiana Educational Series, 10 cents. Second Reader, Indiana Educational Series, 15 cents. Third Reader, Indiana Educational Series, 25 cents. Fourth Reader, Indiana Educational Series, 35 cents. Fifth Reader, Indiana Educational Series, 40 cents.

Spelling Book, Indiana Educational Series, 10 cents.

Intermediate Arithmetic, Indiana Educational Series, 35 cents. Arithmetic Complete, Indiana Educational series, 45 cents.

Hotze's Physiology, 35 cents. Elementary Geography, Indiana Educational Series, 30 cents. Complete Geography, Indiana Educationa Series, 75 cents. Copy Books, Indiana Educational Series, 5

The company further proposed to give these books in exchange for those of cor-responding grade in the hands of pupils at the following prices:

First Reader, 9 cents.
Second Reader, 13 cents.
Third Reader, 22 cents.
Fourth Reader, 26 cents.
Fifth Reader, 35 cents.
Elementary Arithmetic, 32 cents.
Complete Arithmetic, 40 cents.
Physiology, 33 cents.
Spelling Book, 9 cents.
Elementary Geography, 27 cents.
Complete Geography, 74 cents.
The company said it would

Complete Geography, 74 cents.

The company said it would have the books ready for use in the schools the coming school year, and also proposed that in case the proposition was accepted to add to the geography a new county map of Indiana, showing the railroads of the State. When the proposed new States were admitted maps of each would be made and put into the geography, and when the new census was completed revised tables of population, etc., would be inserted as speedily as possible. Sample copies of the books were submitted. They were all of a series copyrighted in 1883, and none of them have ever been used extensively in any State in the Union. The reader is of the old Bancroft series, which was used in California at one time, but has now been

The eighth and last proposition was from J. M. Stradling, of Chicago, who agreed to assign to the State the manuscript of a United States history, in case he was allowed a royalty of 6 cents on each copy sold in Indiana, and 10 cents on each copy sold outside the State. Like all other propositions from authors, no bond was submitted to make it good. At the conclusion of the opening of the bids the com-

California at one time, but has now been

missioners adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the propositions from the Bowen-Merrill Company and the Indiana School-book Publishing Company will be

LICENSE NOT A CONTRACT.

It Is Only a Restrictive Special Tax Imposed for the Good of a Community.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State relative to the character and force of a liquor license has attracted cousiderable attention, not only in Indiana but in other States. The question came before the court on the relation of John Kelley, a saloon-keeper of Crawfordsville, against John K. Bownell, treasurer of that city. The opinion in full, as written by Chief-

justice Elliott, was as follows: "The relator seeks to compel the treasurer of the city of Crawfordsville to accept \$100 as a license fee under the ordinances of the city, in order that he may demand of the clerk the license required of persons engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors. The license issued to the relator does not expire until the 7th day of September, 1889, and the tender was made on the 24th day of May. The complaint is bad. The municipal authorities were not bound to issue a license to a person having an unexpired license, and the treasurer had no authority to receive the money tendered by the relator. It may well be that in the futerval between the 24th of May and the 7th of September, the city might desire to change its ordinances to conform to the act of March 11, 1889 (Elliott's Supp., Section 1684.) It was proper, therefore, for the treasurer to decline to embarrass or complicate action by receiving the money tenplicate action by receiving the money ten-dered him. Or it may be that during that time changes may take place which would render it improper to issue a license to the relator. At all events, the relator has no such clear legal right as is essential to sus-

tain a petition for a mandate.

The grant of the license would not preclude action by the municipal authorities, for a license is not a contract. A license may be changed or even annulled by the supreme legislative power of the State whenever the public welfare demands it. (Mc-Kinney vs. Town, 77 Ind. 213; Martin vs. State, 36 N. Y.; Brown vs. State (Ga.) 7 S. E. Rep., 915; State vs. Isabelle, 4 So. Rep., 1.) A license is a restrictive special tax imposed for the public good, and in the exercise of the police power of the State. (Emerich vs. city (April 16, 89); Mugler vs. State, 123 U. S., 623; Ex Parte Burnside, 6 S. W.,

123 U. S., 623; Ex Parte Burnside, 6 S. W., 276; State vs. Mullenhoff, 37 N. W. 329.)

As the power to grant, withhold or annul licenses to sell liquor is an exercise of the police power, it follows that no limitation can be placed upon its exercise by any statutory provision. It is a power incapable of surrender or annihilation. (McKinney vs. Town, supra; State vs. Woodward, 89 Ind., 110; Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S., 814.) It is evident that no right of the relator, was invaded by the refusal of the appellee to accept the money tendered, since he could have acquired no legal right by receiving the coveted license. He has, therefore, no right to a mandate, for that is an extraordinary remedy that can be invoked only in cases where a clear legal right is invaded, and the writ is required to protect the petitioner from substantial injury. (State ex. rel. Burnsville, etc., vs. McCalla—this term.) Judgment affirmed.

MERIT RECOGNIZED.

Prof. Burt Called to Take Charge of the Dear and Dumb Institution in Pennsylvania.

Prof. Wm. N. Burt, principal of the Indiana Institute for the Education of Deaf and Dumb for the last ten years, and a teacher in the institution for twenty-two years, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Institution at Pittsburg. The superintendent and founder of the Pennsylvania Institution, Rev. Dr. John G. Brown, and the board of trustees have had Prof. Burt in mind for . the year past as principal. Superintendent Brown is going again into the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, which he left to take up education of deaf and dumb. He retires with honor and credit, and with He retires with honor and credit, and with the aid of a large and non-partisan board of trustees, has brought the Pennsylvania institute to a high grade, with new buildings and a corps of twelve teachers and nearly 200 students. The board of twenty-seven members and an executive committee of three, is a self-perpetuating body; irrespective of politics, they serve without pay, and comprise several wealthy men who have aided in endowing the school, and take a personal pride in its success. Herein lies the great difference between the management of the Western Pennsylvania institution and that of this State, and which makes it desirable for Professor Burt to make the change.

the right bower of Dr. Harrison, have held the position of super-intendent, although neither of them knew intendent, although neither of them knew the sign manual from a cross-cutsaw. Still the institution has held up its numbers and done good work under the principalship of Prof. Burt, Dr. Latham and some other good teachers who were retained. The loss of Prof. Burt will be a blow to the institution that will put the trustees to their trumps to make good. The secretary, R. O. Johnson, who expects to be made superintendent next Wednesnay, has been a faithful secretary, but as a superintendent his ability is of the kind possessed by Glenn, Baker et al. Should he attain to the superintendency, the institution will be virtually without a head, as it was intended under the law "that the superintendent should be skilled by experience and practice."

Professor Burt's departure will be regretted by a large circle of friends in the church and neighborhood where he has lived and worked for over twenty years, and where

and neighborhood where he has lived and worked for over twenty years, and where has been a part of the power which makes for righteousness in a community where such men are needed. His failing has been that he was a Republican, otherwise he would long since have been at the head of the Indiana institution, rather than a subordinate in its educational corps.

Century Magazine.

The Century Magazine does not imitate the other monthlies in anticipating by a week or two the date of its publication. The July number is just at hand. It opens with "Winchester Cathedral," an historic with "Winchester Cathedral," an historic and artistic sketch by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. "The Last Trip In," by Mary Halleck Foote is a graphic pen-picture and character sketch of the frontier teamster who loves to call himself a "bull-puncher" or a "mule-skinner." An article on "Inland Navigation of the United States" is an interesting compilation of facts on that subject. Mr. Kennan continues his popular articles on Siberia, and the life of Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay occupies about the usual number of pages. There are several good short stories, and one of our Indiana poets, B. S. Parker, has a very pretty and musical poem entitled "Casco Bay." The illustrations, as usual with the Century, are of the highest order of excellence.

A Visit from Thieves.

Early yesterday morning thieves at tempted to enter an upstairs window of Rev. Dr. Jenekes's residence by means of a ladder which had been taken from the rear of Grace Episcopal Church. They were frightened away by the family. The residence of Mr. Hare was also entered about the same time, and a pocket-book was taken.

Found in a Box.

Residents in the vicinity of Charles H Mueller's house, No. 65. Stevens street, noticed a queer looking box in the gutter yesterday afternoon, but no one was willing to make an investigation. Mr. Mueller, on box, and found it contained a dead baby. It was taken to Girton's morgue.

This is the best time of the whole year to purify your blood, because now you are more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take, and it is the most economical—100 Doses One Dol-

THE NATURAL-GAS SUPPLY

A Field Upon Which Several Cities Propose to Rely for the Convenient Fuel.

Conditions That Present a Problem to the Home Companies-The More Pipe Lines the Shorter Time Will the Supply Last.

The capacity of the Indiana gas field is soon to be seriously tested. Indianapolis was the first large city to draw upon it, but next winter will show several great pipe lines, conveying the new fuel to distant points. The first of these is Richmond, which pipes from near Chesterfield, in the southwest corner of Delaware county, a line forty-seven miles long. Lafayette has laid a pipe into the gas country, and on Thursday will give a patural-gas illumination to celebrate the event, her supply coming from the neighborhood of Kempton, Tipton county, forty miles away. Within four months Fort Wayne will be burning the new fuel, brought from a point between Hartford City and Portland, in Jay county, a distance of forty miles. Cincinnati is proposing to pipe gas from the Indiana field, a distance of ninety miles, probably from a point in Randolph county, and Chicago has a company with \$6,000,000, which will go probably into Grant county. This company proposes to build three sixteen-inch mains, two the first season and one afterwards. Both Cincinnati and Chicago are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the bill passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the transporting of natural gas beyond the borders of Indiana.

The gas field in this State is almost an oval, and its total area is about 2,500 square miles. It includes the entire counties of Delaware, Madison, Blackford, Grant and Tipton. Nearly all of Hamilton, Hancock, Henry, Randolph and Howard, parts of Clinton, Jay, Rush and Miami, and the northeast corner of Marion. There is a small supply in Shelby county, but it is too inconsiderable to be taken into account. In

small supply in Shelby county, but it is too inconsiderable to be taken into account. In addition to the larger cities named that propose to get their supply of gas from this field the two little cities of Crawfordsville and Lebanon intend to tap Hamilton county at a point north of Sheridan. These are conditions the home company must face, and H. E. Picket, who is probably as well informed in all matters connected with natural gas as any man in Indiana, says the more pipe lines there are the shorter the time the gas will last.

"Cannot the Indianapolis companies take time by the forelock and secure options on more gas territory?" the reporter asked him.

"It doesn't make any difference how much surface you own or control," he replied.

"You don't get the gas from the surface. There is no trouble to get gas land now if you give the farmer fuel for the privilege of putting down a well. No man living can get an option on all the farms in the gas territory. The gas rock itself is a pipe-line delivering gas from all parts to one part, or from one part to all parts."

"Where do you consider the center of the gas field to be?"

"The geographical center is at Alexandria in Madison county Anderson is

"The geographical center is at Alexandria, in Madison county. Anderson is

"The geographical center is at Alexandria, in Madison county. Anderson is nearer the center than any important town. Our lines are constantly extending toward the center of the field, and Indiapolis will have gas as long as there is any to be had."

"How much benefit will Cincinnati get out of a pipe line ninety miles long?"

"The projectors of the Cincinnati line cannot expect to get a supply for manufacturers; they will get some to sell as a luxury at 25 cents a thousand feet. In a manufacturing way natural gas cannot be piped ninety miles and compete with Ohio river coal. There is tremendous resistance in long lines. Another thing, wells attached to short lines will deliver the gas when the long-line wells do not. In this warm weather, with small consumption of gas, we lose only fifteen pounds pressure between our reducing-station, at the edge of the city, and the wells, twenty-one miles away. In the coldest weather last winter, when the consumption was great, the pressure went down a few times more than 150 pounds. Remember, this is on a line only twenty-one miles long; take a line ninety miles long, and see where that would place the pressure. In Cincinnati they are figuring on delivering daily 20,000,-000 feet. Of course they can do nothing of the kind. Gas will come to Cincinnati on conditions similar to those under which Buffalo, N. Y., receives it. The initial pressure at the wells on the line supplying Buffalo, also a ninety-mile line, is over eight hundred pounds. The gas comes from an isolated point where there is nothing to interfere with it. Now the wells to Cincinnati start with an initial pressure of only 325 pounds. If the pressure on a ment of the Western Pennsylvania institution and that of this State, and which makes it desirable for Professor Burt to make the change.

As is well known, the Professor has been the responsible head of the institute since the Rev. Thomas MacIntire was crowded out and became superintendent of the Flint, Mich. institute, ten years ago. In the meantime, dentist Glenn, of Muncie, and Deputy State's Prison Warden Baker, of Lebanon, the right bower of "Dr."

nothing to interfere with it. Now the wells to Cincinnati start with an initial pressure of only 325 pounds. If the pressure on a line twenty-one miles long supplied by such a well went down when the consumption was great below two hundred, where would it go on a twelve-inch pipe at Cincinnati, four times the distance from the well! That is a problem that will do to figure on, especially as the Buffalo line, starting with an initial pressure of eight hundred pounds, has, at the reducing station at Buffalo, only forty-five pounds

tion at Buffalo, only forty-nve pounds working pressure."

"What sized pipe line would Cincinnati require to put her ninety miles of distance from the field on an equality with our twenty-one miles of distance?"

"To put herself on an equality with Indianapolis as to gas conditions she would require a pipe as big round as a barrel or larger, say four feet in diameter. Resistance would have to be overcome by diameter."

eter."

"As to the continuing supply of gas, is it not being generated all the time?"

"Admitting that it is, we all know that nature's great processes are slow, so slow, as in the formation of rocks, as to be inappreciable, and it is not unlikely that we will be taking it away one thousand times, perhaps ten thousand times, more rapidly than it is replaced. I suppose you understand that the connection of one part of the gas field in Indiana with another is intimate, and when a great quantity is taken out at one place it will be noticeable in a diminished pressure elsewhere. Capping wells and not using them does not prevent a loss of pressure, and proves the connection of the supply. One of our wells, two and a half miles away from any other, was capped and never used; yet the pressure in that well has gone down from 325 pounds to 300 pounds."

"What do you think of the probability of the continuation of the supply here?"

"That is a delicate question. Of course, it must be entirely a matter of conjecture. We should know that the lifetime of gas here is shorter than in Pittsburg, because the pressure will sooner go down to a point when the gas will not operate. There are thirty-two great lines now coming into Pittsburg in pines varying in size from 8 inches in diameter to 36 inches, and none of these lines come from a distance exceeding twenty-six or twenty-seven miles. Cincinnati should bear that, too, in mind. What

inches in diameter to 36 inches, and none of these lines come from a distance exceeding twenty-six or twenty-seven miles. Cincinnati should bear that, too, in mind. What chance has she to get a manufacturing supply ninety miles away from so low a pressure as the Indiana field presents? Pittsburg was originally supplied from Murraysville, twenty miles out. The first pipe-line was laid in 1883, and the rock pressure, then over 700 pounds, has run down below 200. Three years ago Grapeville supply, in a different district, was reached. There was only one line running out of it to supply Johnstown, Latrobe and some other small places. Now the Philadelphia company, the chief one of Pittsburg, to keep up its supply, has continued its line over from Murraysville and has laid a thirty-six-inch pipe connecting with its other lines, from that point. In one winter the pressure has been taken from 700 pounds down below 400 pounds by that big pipe."

"Suppose," asked the reporter, "the Indiana wells with 325 pounds or less pressure are reduced 300 pounds, what will become of our gas supply?"

Mr. Picket merely shrugged his shoulders and said nothing.

ALL humors of the scalp, tetter sores and dandruff cured, and falling hair checked; hence, baldness prevented by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

You Want the Best. Now that the price of ice is a little higher you want a refrigerator that will use it economically. The New Perfection is what you want. We have, also, the Rapid Ice-cream Freezer, New Model Lawn-mower, water-coolers, hose and hose reels, etc.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 South Meridian street.

A practical use for many years has proved beyond question that the "ALASKA" Refrigerator does produce dry, cold air in its provision chamber. See the "Alaska" before purchasing. The "Charter Oak," with the wonderful wire gauze oven door; Natural Gas Stoves. WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 South Meridian st.

Freaks in Gold and Gems

Silver berry bowls decorate a table handsomely.
Silver ice-cream plates are made to resemble oyster
shells in their natural shape.
Pretty lace pins are made with lilace in enamel,
having diamond drops.
A new hair ernament is a four-leaved clover studded with little diamonds.
The fad for namends. The fad for pins as dress and 'ace faxteners has brought out many dainty designs.

Come see the things of beauty at

\$100,000

Worth of Dry Goods and Notions. THE DAVIS & MORSE CO. of Chicago, retiring from business, have closed out their entire stock at

AUCTION

We were the only buyers from Indiana. The sale was for cash only, and everything went low. We have arranged every lot so as to be seen easily, and we have made the prices so low that all will appreciate the great advantages of this sale. We give only a partial list of the

goods we offer: About 1,000 yards white Shaker Flannels worth 15c, to go at only 6 1-4c. Linen Crash, worth 7c, for 44c.

Crash, worth 9e, for 7c. Crash, worth 10c, for 712c. Crash, worth 10c, for 7½c.
Crinkled Seersucker, worth 12½c, for 6 1-4c.
Ginghams, worth 10c, for 7½c.
Dress Satines, worth 10c, for 5c.
Satines worth 12½c for 7½c.
Satines worth 25c, for 15c.
Best French Satines, worth 40c for 25c.
Challies, worth 12½c for 7½c.
Jamestown Alpaca, worth 30c for 21c.
Best Striped Surah Silks, worth \$1.25, for 85c.
Best Satin Surah Silks, worth \$1.25, for 85c.
Best Opera Shades Gros Grain, worth \$1.65,
for \$1.

White Linen Scrim, worth 10c, for 6 1-4c. All-Linen Towels, worth 1212c, for 8 1-3c. All-Linen Towels, worth 30c, for 20c. Best ali-Linen Towels, worth 50c, for 30c. Best Turkey Red Damask, worth 50c, for 25c. Gents' Gauze Underwear, worth 25c. for 19c. Gents' Balbriggan Underwear, worth 40c, for

20 and 22-inch Black Silk Parasols, worth \$2, Pongee Silk Parasols, worth \$2, for 75c. Equal reduction on all qualities Parasols. Very best imported woven Corsets, worth \$3,

Best American-made Corsets, worth \$1, for 75c.
This let includes Thompson's Glove-fitting,
Ball's, Warner's Corlaine, etc.. etc.
One lot Coutil Corsets, worth \$1, for 50c; also One lot Coutil Corsets, worth \$1, for 50c; also Magnetic and other makes at same price.
One very large lot Corset Covers, worth 75c up to \$2 each, to go at 65c.
One lot very finest Lace-trimmed Gowns, worth \$3 each, for \$2.

Lot very finest Lace-trimmed Drawers, worth \$2 per pair, for \$1.25.

Lot Muslin Underwear, 20c per garment, worth from 35c to 50c. from 35e to 50c. Lot Ecru Lace Curtains, 60c per pair, never sold before under 85c.

Big job fancy Tennis Flannels 7120, worth 15c. About 100 Summer Shawls and Scarfs at half price or less. Infants' Embroidered Robe Dresses, worth \$2. for only \$1 each: New style Bustles only 10c each. All the lots will be arranged so as to be easily

109 and 111 South Illinois St.

Near new Union Station. CHEAP BOOKS.

The Devil and I 50c
Jan Vedder's Wife 25c
John Ward, Preacher. Margaret Deland 50c
The Scarlet Letter. Hawthorne. 50c
Jerry (Her Last). "Duchess" 25c
Baldy's Point. Walworth 50c
Zarailla. "Beulah" 50c A Man of the Name of John. King...... Nana. Emile Zola Indiana. George Sand..... The Changed Brides. Mrs. Southworth- 250 Sent by mail on receipt of price. CATHCART-CLELAND CO.,

FLANNEL

26 East Washington street.

At WHELDEN'S Gents' Furnishing Store, Denison House.

Mitts, Underwear, Corsets, Laces, Swiss Flouncings, Summer Dress

Goods in all kinds.

See our Ladies' Neckwear, new Summer Wear, new Fans in all grades.

Coolest store in town to do your shopping at.

6 & 8 West Washington St.

W. T. WILEY & CO.

Grand Clearance Sale this Week. Cut Prices in Every Department.

See our elegant Sateens from 5c to 25c per yard; great bargains. Good fast-color Challies at 5c per yard, worth 10c. Figured India Silks, good quality, only 37 1-2c per yard, worth 75c Black Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices; see them. 40-inch Mohairs in Plaid, Stripes and Plain, only 25c per yard, worth 75c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 12 1-2c, worth 25c. Child's Vests at 7 and 10c, worth double. Ladies' Cream Jerseys at 50c, worth \$1. Child's White Dresses, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50, on counter at \$1 each; see them. Organdies, Lawns, Mulls, India Linens, Corded Jaconets and Nainsooks at special prices; see them. See our bargains in Black Lace Flouncings. Lace Curtains at less than cost to close.

W.T. WILEY & CO 48 & 50 North Illinois St.

A Great Bargain

The fine business lot at the corner of Market and East streets, for sale by

C. S. WARBURTON, 28 Vance Block.

Call and see our new, elegant, and beautiful Soda Fountain, 99 North Illinois street (Stewart Place). A. D. ROACH.

HOMMOWN & MATTINGLY, Funeral lirectors and Embalmers

CYCLORAMA PLACE,

No. 70 West Market Street. Prompt attention to all calls, both day and night. Telephone 561.

WATER RATES

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